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AS IT WAS PROBATED.

The Will Of Mr. Jones Presented In Complete Form.

Management Of The Estate Left Largely In Hands Of Trustees.

They Have Absolute Authority To Carry On Things Just As They See Fit, With No Restrictions.

Owing to the scant time at the Herald's disposal yesterday afternoon, it was impossible to print more than the chief provisions of the Jones will. No other paper of Wednesday, however, had any of the exact wording of the document. That is why Herolds were in such demand last night.

General interest in the will warrants its presentation, this afternoon, entire, just as it was probated. It is as follows:

I, Frank Jones of Portsmouth in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say:—

All lawful charges against my estate are to be paid and satisfied as soon as is reasonably convenient after my decease, and I desire my executors to arrange my affairs and settle my estate under this will in such manner as shall in their judgment be most advantageous for my estate, taking all the time in which to sell securities, stocks and other property, that they may think proper in order not to sacrifice anything. And I give my executors full power and authority to extend and renew any existing indebtedness of mine or liability to which I am holden, and to pledge and repledge any of my property and estate or to mortgage the same as security for any loan, liability or indebtedness against me at my decease or which may be created upon or against my estate. And I give them full power and authority to conduct and carry on for my estate any business or investment, in which I am concerned or interested at my decease, with the same force and effect as I might manage or carry on the same were I alive, for so long a time as they shall deem it best for my estate, and in so doing they shall not be holden or liable for any loss that may occur. And I authorize and empower them to sign and endorse make and deliver, promissory notes from time to time which shall hold and bind my estate in their hands for such sums and on such time as they shall think best to enable them to settle my estate to the best advantage.

To Frank Jones, Mary J. Jones and Ruth W. Jones, children of my brother, True W. Jones, I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars each.

To my sister Mary S. Morrison I give and bequeath the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

To Emma J. Margeson, daughter of my said sister I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars if she be living at my decease; and if she shall have deceased before my death leaving a child or children living at my death said sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid to such child, or children in equal shares, when and as each reaches the age of twenty-one years and not otherwise.

To my brother-in-law Daniel E. Leavitt I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars.

To my friend Ranton M. Perley of Newburyport in the State of Massachusetts I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars.

To my friend Justin V. Hanscom of said Portsmouth I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars.

To my friend William K. Hill of said Portsmouth I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars.

To Daniel Mahoney and Frank Splight, both of said Portsmouth, I give and bequeath the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars each.

To Grace J. Whittemore, Martha S. Merrill, Mary Louisa Spring and Ellen Marie Sinclair, children of Emma J.

Sinclair, I give and bequeath the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, but the legacy to the said Ellen Marie Sinclair is not to be paid to her until she is married or becomes twenty-one years of age.

I also give and bequeath to each of said children, before the final distribution of my estate in the hands of my trustees as hereinafter provided, such sum or sums as my trustees may from time to time find necessary or proper to pay over to them or either of them for any reason arising during that time, of which necessity or propriety the trustees are to be the sole judges as well as of the amounts.

To my beloved wife, Martha S. Jones, instead and in lieu of dower, homestead and distributive share in my estate, I give and bequeath the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

To my daughter, Emma J. Sinclair, I give and bequeath the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate of every name, nature and kind, real, personal and mixed wherever and however found or situate, I give, devise and bequeath to Justin V. Hanscom, William K. Hill and Calvin Page, all of said Portsmouth, and Thomas F. Baxter and Parker W. Whittemore, both of Brookline, in the state of Massachusetts, to hold the same to them and their heirs, successors and assigns in trust and confidence for the uses and purposes and upon the trusts following, viz:—

1. That they manage, carry on and conduct the hotels known as the Rockingham House in said Portsmouth and The Wentworth in New Castle with all the real estate, lands, farms and property used and connected therewith, and carry on the business of said hotels, so long as they shall find it for the best interests of my estate, and in the same manner I would do if alive, so far as possible, and in case any loss shall happen in so doing they shall not be liable therefor in any way, and my estate shall pay and bear the same. And when they can sell or dispose of the said property at prices they decree for the best interests of my estate and all concerned I authorize them to do so at private or public sale in such manner as they see fit.

2. That, at such times within three years from my decease, as my said trustees in their discretion shall deem proper, they pay over the following named bequests, each of which is to be securely invested by the donees as a permanent fund to be known as the "Frank Jones Bequest," the income only to be used by each institution respectively for the uses and purposes for which each is organized or instituted, viz:—

To the "Portsmouth Cottage Hospital" in said Portsmouth the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.)

To the "Chase Home for Children" in said Portsmouth, N. H., the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.)

To the "Home for Indigent Women" in said Portsmouth the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.)

To the "Public Library" in said Portsmouth the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.)

To "Saint Paul's School" in Concord of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.)

To the Maine Wesleyan Seminary in our County of Merrimack the and Female College at Kent's Hill in Readfield, in the state of Maine, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.)

3. To set apart the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and pay over the income thereof at such stated times each year as may be convenient, from and after my decease, in equal shares, to Josephine Arcey and Eva Arcey, daughters of my friend F. G. Arcey of Brewer, Maine, during their lives, and at the decease of either, the whole income to go to the survivor so long as she shall live. And at the

death of the survivor said sum is to become a part of my estate.

4. To pay over the net income of the remainder of my estate to my said wife Martha S. Jones, at such times as may be convenient so long as she shall live, and after her decease, to pay over such income to my said daughter, Emma J. Sinclair, at such times as may be convenient so long as she shall live.

But it is understood that said trustees may pay out of the principal of my estate the legacies given in the tenth item of this will to the children of my said daughter when found necessary or proper as therein specified.

5. It is my will that said trustees shall keep my homestead farm in said Portsmouth and my house and grounds at Sorento, Maine, in the same conditions as I have been accustomed to keep the same, during the lives of my said wife and daughter for their occupation and the occupation of the survivor, if either of them chooses to occupy these places or either of them, leaving it wholly to my said wife and daughter to elect whether or not they desire to have the places kept up for their occupation or the occupation of the survivor. And for these purposes I direct my trustees to appropriate and I do hereby appropriate a sufficient portion of the income of my estate in their hands.

6. When my said wife and daughter have both deceased, I direct my trustees to divide my estate among all children of my said daughter, living at that time, and the lineal descendants of any deceased child (such descendants taking their parents share only) and to transfer, pay over and convey to such said living children as shall have reached the age of twenty-one years, and to the descendants of any deceased, who if living would have been twenty-one at the happening of said event, their respective shares in my said residuary estate. And if any of said children living, upon the death of my said wife and daughter, is not, or if any child deceased if she or he had lived, would not, have been twenty-one years of age at that time, then I direct my trustees to keep and hold the share of such child or the descendants of such child, and to pay over to them from time to time the net yearly income of their respective shares, until such living child shall be twenty-one years old and the parent of the descendants of any deceased child, had she or he lived, would have been of that age, and at these dates to transfer, convey and pay over to said children and the lineal descendants of any deceased child their several shares in said estate.

My primary purpose in this disposition of my estate after the deaths of my wife and daughter is to benefit the children of Emma J. Sinclair, and for that reason I postpone the possession of said estate as hereinbefore provided, and I desire to prevent so far as I legally may, any alienation by them before coming into possession of any prospective interests in my estate; and if any of said children, or if any of the lineal descendants of any deceased child shall sell or alienate or attempt in any way to sell or alienate (except by testamentary disposition) their interests in said estate before coming into possession thereof under the provisions of this will, then I declare the devise and bequest herein intended for the benefit of such child or descendants of a deceased child, of any share in my residuary estate, as heretofore made in this instrument, to be null and void and of no effect and as if not given herein; and the devise and bequest of any share in my residuary estate to the children of said Emma J. Sinclair and the lineal descendants of any deceased child, is upon the condition that they shall not sell or alienate or attempt to sell or alienate the same (except by will) before possession thereof is received by them respectively.

And if any of said residuary devisees or legatees shall sell or alienate or attempt to sell or alienate his or her share in said residuary estate contrary to the provisions of this will, then I give, devise and bequeath the share so forfeited to the children of said Emma Sinclair and the descendants of any deceased child who shall comply with and not offend against the provisions of my will in this behalf, to be holden in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the prior residuary gifts.

And said residuary estate is to be held by the respective devisees and legatees, entitled thereto, and their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever.

Fourteenth. Should a vacancy in the number of trustees arise from any cause I authorize the remaining trustees by an instrument under their hands and seals to appoint some suitable person to the position to fill such vacancy and when said instrument is filed in the Registry of Deeds, the trustee so appointed shall have the same powers as though appointed by this will, and they may petition the Probate Court for his appointment.

Fifteenth. I desire that my trustees shall keep all my real estate in their possession in good repair and properly insured, and should it at any time appear to said trustees to be for the best interests of my estate and those interested therein to sell and dispose of any of said real estate in their possession, I do hereby authorize and empower said trustees to sell and dispose of the same at private sale or public auction, as they think best, and convert the same into cash

and invest and hold the net proceeds of such sale as part of my residuary estate. And I do hereby authorize and empower said trustees and their successors by their deed to give a good and sufficient title to the purchasers, to any real estate so sold; and it shall not be necessary to apply to any court for license to sell such real estate.

Sixteenth. I authorize my trustees to receive from the executors of this will all such stocks, bonds and securities as my estate may be invested in at my decease, which shall in their judgment be best to hold, and the same to hold and in the same to keep my estate invested, so long as they deem proper regardless of any law of the state limiting or prescribing the kind of investment for trustees. And I also authorize my said trustees to invest the money and funds coming into their possession from time to time in the same or similar investments, bonds, stocks, or securities as I may leave at my decease, provided in the exercise of their best judgment they deem it wise and prudent so to do, notwithstanding any law or statute forbidding such investments by trustees; and in case of any loss resulting in such cases the trustees shall not be holden or liable therefor.

Seventeenth. I hereby release and excuse my executors, and my trustees, from filing any inventory or appraisal of my estate in the Probate Office of Probate Court, so far as I can legally do so. But they shall make a full and complete inventory and appraisal of all my estate which shall be open and accessible at all reasonable times to all persons interested in this will; and they shall as often as once each year render, upon request, to every person interested therein as legatee or devisee, a full and accurate account of all the receipts and expenses on account of said estate in their hands.

Eighteenth. I hereby nominate and appoint the said Justin V. Hanscom, William K. Hill and Calvin Page, all of said Portsmouth, and Thomas F. Baxter and Parker W. Whittemore, both of said Brookline, to be the executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made. And I direct that no bond or surety be required of them as such executors, and also direct that no bond or surety be required of my trustees under this will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1899.

FRANK JONES. (Seal).
Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Frank Jones as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and the presence of each other have set our names as witnesses thereto.

JOHN H. BARTLETT.
W. C. WALTON.
W. L. CONLON.

I, Frank Jones of Portsmouth in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, being of sound mind and memory, having heretofore made published my last will and testament dated May 16, 1899, and now desiring to modify and change the same slightly, do hereby make, publish and declare this instrument as and for a codicil thereto and do order that it be taken as a part thereof, as follows:—

First. Instead of five executors and trustees as provided in said will I order that there shall be only three executors and three trustees, who shall be the following named persons, viz: Justin V. Hanscom and Calvin Page both of said Portsmouth, and Parker W. Whittemore now of Newton in the State of Massachusetts, and so far as my said will provides for more than three executors and three trustees and so far as it names any other persons as such executors and trustees than these above named I hereby revoke and annul the same. And these three shall be exempted from giving bonds and sureties.

Second. In all other respects I hereby ratify and confirm my said will, save as changed by this codicil.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1901.

FRANK JONES. (Seal).
Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Frank Jones as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, in presence of us, who at his request in his presence and the presence of each other have set our names as witnesses thereto.

EMILY STAVERS.
SAMUEL J. GERRISH.
HOWARD ANDERSON.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line **FROM**

PORTSMOUTH TO

EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

W. S. Willey, HOUSE (Proprietor)

EXETER, - N. H.

EXETER HAPPENINGS.

Gen. Gale Sends Out Appeal To Local Republicans.

Phillips Exeter Well Represented On College Football Team.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Oct. 9.

Gen. Gale last night made this public announcement to the voters of Exeter, in regard to his candidacy for representative to the general court, from Exeter:

I have asked the republican town committee to place my name upon the official ballot, as a candidate for representative to be voted for in the republican caucus Thursday, Oct. 9th.

I have also filed nomination papers with the secretary of state to have my name placed upon the official ballot to be used at the election November 4th, as an independent republican candidate for representative from this town.

This will afford an opportunity for all persons to endorse or condemn my views on the liquor question, which is the leading and most important issue of this campaign, but which the republican state convention has decided "is not a party question."

I ask the support of all others who approve of my position at the polls.

My position concisely stated is as follows:—

I am not in favor of free rum or open bar rooms in Exeter or any other community.

I am in favor of strict enforcement of the present prohibitory laws without favoritism or partiality.

I am opposed to any system which permits the illegal sale of liquor for any purpose, either in Manchester, Exeter or any other place.

I am in favor of permitting the sale of liquor under proper restrictions, in such cities and towns as may sanction it by a majority vote cast at special meetings called for that purpose.

I am in favor of such changes in the present prohibitory laws as will accomplish this purpose.

Attend the caucus and vote for candidates whose opinions you know and whose purposes you understand.

Very respectfully yours,
STEPHEN H. GALE.

Exeter is well represented on the college football teams this fall. Left end at Harvard rests between Burgess and Jones, each of whom played on two Exeter elevens. In the same team Wright plays left tackle. Hogan is filling his old position at tackle at Yale, and Rockwell was a leading candidate for quarterback on the same team until hurt. Witham is playing quarterback, Dillon half back and Knibbs full back on Dartmouth. H. L. Moore will probably fill the position of right halfback at Princeton. He made Princeton's first touchdown this fall. Cotton is playing center on Colby and Strassburger half on Annapolis.

The republican caucus for the election of four candidates to the constitutional convention, four candidates for the general court, three supervisors of the checklist and a moderator will be held this afternoon and evening. The polls will be opened at 3:30 and will be closed at 8:30 p. m. Voting will be by the Australian ballot system.

A provisional democratic checklist for the caucus Friday has been posted in the postoffice and at the town hall. It contains nearly 300 names. The executive committee will be in session in the old grand jury room tonight to make corrections.

The democratic nominee in the second congressional district, George E. Bales, is a graduate of Phillips Exeter in the class of 1883. While here he played on the baseball team and was editor of the Exonian, the school organ.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Oct. 8.—Schooner Jennie Lockwood, Capt. Hathorn, Brunswick for Portsmouth, with lumber; schooner William Rice, Capt. Maddock, New York for Portsmouth, with sand; schooner Annie B. Mitchell, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, with coal; schooner Red Jacket, Capt. Emery, New York for Portsmouth, with clay; schooner Ada P. Campbell, Capt. Sullivan, South Amboy for Exeter, with coal; schooner Lena White, Capt. Colton, New York for Dover, with coal; schooner Sadie A. Kimball, Capt. Burns, Boston for Elliot, light; tug Piscataqua, Capt. Perkins, Boston for Portsmouth; barge Exeter, Capt. Priest, Boston for Elliot, light; barge Elliot, Capt. Frisbee, same, barge Berwick, Capt. Hutchins, same, New Castle, Capt. Littlefield, Boston for Saco, light; steamer Charles F. Mayer, Capt. McLeod, Baltimore for Portsmouth, with coal.

WOODLAND FLOWER

Those fortunate enough to enjoy an Alpine holiday are almost sure to enjoy the snowdrops, or snowflakes, a dainty little plant about three inches high bearing two or three fringed white or violet bells on each flower stalk. They may often be found with the snow still firmly frozen round the stem, says a writer in the Westminster Gazette, and the question naturally arises: How did the blossoms, so much larger in circumference, make their way through? Botanists tell us that the plant forces its flower buds under the snow and in the process of breathing evolves so much heat that the encircling snow is melted and trickles down the stalk, round which it frequently freezes again. Thus gradually a dome-shaped cavity is formed round the blossoms, and the process is continued till in many cases they succeed in reaching the surface.

A modified form of the same heat-producing power may be noticed in our native ferns, so familiar on banks and woodland slopes during July and August. On a comparatively cool day when a little wind is stirring a thermometer carefully inserted in the bell-like flowers of a plant growing in a shady place will frequently register a temperature one or two degrees higher than that of the surrounding air.

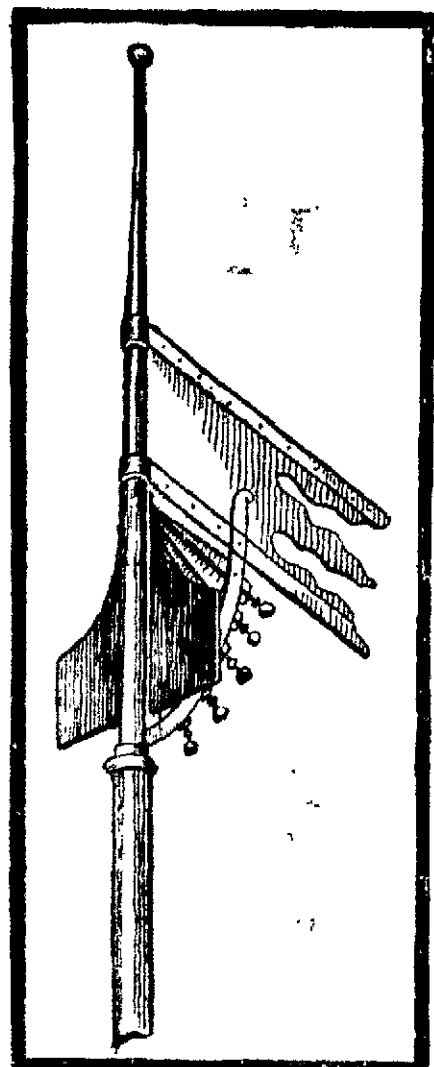
More startling results are, however, obtained from plants in which a number of small flowers are congregated together within an outer sheath or spathe, as in the arums. The Italian arum common in vineyards and along the roadsides near the Mediterranean opens its spathe between 4 and 6 in the evening, emitting at the same time a winelike fragrance. Experiment has shown that if the temperature of the interior of the spathe be then taken it may be as high as 103 degrees or 112 degrees F. even when the outside air is only 58 degrees F.—Westminster Gazette.

NEW WEATHER VANE.

Will Clearly Show the Force of the Wind.

One can measure at any time the force of the wind by means of the instrument known as an anemometer, but in this way it is impossible to obtain any vivid idea of the wind's velocity. The anemometer will tell accurately whether a wind is traveling at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, but it cannot make visible the difference between a moderate and a strong wind.

A German inventor has now devised a scheme by which the force of the



NEW WEATHER VANE.

wind can be clearly observed, says a writer in the New York Herald. The principle of this new invention is an anemometer and a vane. These two parts are connected in such a manner that the force of the wind is measured on the anemometer, while at the same time the rate at which it is blowing can be observed by the motion of the vane and of a revolving plate which is attached to it.

Moreover, for both purposes a scale is used which shows whether a wind blowing at any time is light, moderate, strong, storm, or of a hurricane.

Those who have seen this device say that it does exactly what was intended, and that it is a very simple and reliable instrument.

Deepest Mining Shaft.

It is claimed that the 123-foot shaft of the Chamber and Deane copper mine in northern Michigan is the deepest in the world. It has taken nine years of day and night work to sink and has cost \$2,500,000. This shaft is vertical but all of the other shafts of the Chamber and Deane follow the dip of the lode. Work on it was started in 1889, immediately after the last of the three great underground fires in the older workings of the mine, which did a damage of more than \$1,000,000. Work has been continued upon it since that time, and the shaft stands without a parallel in mining. It is 4,900 feet in depth, or 390 feet less than a mile.

BRAIN BUILDING.

What the Newest Science Hopes to Achieve.

Mind art is the newest science. It is the art of brain building, by the cultivation of which anybody may become the architect of his own mind machine, rebuilding it or altering it as he sees fit. Professor Elmer Gates of Washington is the originator and teacher of this art. He has, says a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, found out not only how the mind may be built to order, but also how character and disposition may be improved at will so as to transform bad persons into good persons.

It is all a matter of educating the cells of the brain, he claims, which are the physical units of mind. The whole brain is a piece of physical mechanism, and, like another machine, it may be built up. Beginning with the child, it can be put together bit by bit.

"Every thought that enters the mind," declares Professor Gates, "is registered in the brain by a change in the structure of the cells. The change is a physical change, more or less permanent. Think of a certain thing a number of times every day for a month, and the result must be a building up of that part of the brain in which the matter in question is considered. Blood flows to that portion of the mind machine and does the constructive work, multiplying and enlarging the cells locally."

"Apply this idea through a systematic course of training and you can educate a child as it ought to be educated. Brain building is the science of the future."

"Nearly all the thinking you do is done without your knowing it. Ideas frequently leap into the mind as if from nowhere, and they are likely to be the best ideas."

Professor Gates has applied the theory in his own nursery and has obtained amazing results from the training of his little boy and girl, who began their education before they were weaned. A beginning was made early in cultivating the faculty of attention. The little girl when she was not able to stand alone was taught to give her attention to a certain thing and to keep it fixed upon that thing as long as she could. The little girl and her brother, long before they could talk, were taught to put blocks through holes in a wooden box. The holes were of twenty different shapes and the blocks of as many different forms, and the children were obliged without knowing what they were about, to register in their brains a large variety of geometrical concepts.

RAILROADING

In the very near future electric cars running over the east side system of the East St. Louis and Suburban Electric Railway company at express train speed will be stopped within a hundred feet, says J. M. Brandette in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The brakes with which the cars of the system will be equipped represent the highest development of braking science. There have been track brakes and wheel brakes which have been more or less successful. The brake which will be put on the East St. Louis cars is an ingenious combination of the two principles by which the maximum braking effect of each is obtained.

The brake proper consists of a double track shoe which is strongly attracted to the track when energized by a current produced by the car motors and brake heads and shoes of the ordinary type, acting directly on the wheels. It is so constructed that the downward pull and the resultant drag of the track brake are simultaneously transmitted into lateral pressure on the wheels.

When the brake is applied, the strong attraction of the track shoes to the rails produces three effects—an increase of the pressure of the wheels on the track because of the downward pull of the magnets, retardation by reason of the friction between the shoes and rails, and a maximum braking effect on the wheels obtained through the transmission of the drag of the track shoes on the brake shoes.

An interesting fact is that the brake shoe pressure is automatically regulated by the condition of the rail surface. If the track is wet, the drag is lessened and the brake pressure on the wheels correspondingly increased.

The braking effect is also automatically adjusted to the shifting of weight on the trucks, as when, for instance, the motion is being rapidly retarded and the weight thrown on the forward trucks. Speed is also automatically controlled down long and steep grades. Just enough current can be permitted to pass through the track shoe magnets to hold the car at uniform speed on any grade. Any increase of speed causes the magnets to act with greater force and any decrease of speed causes them to act with less force.

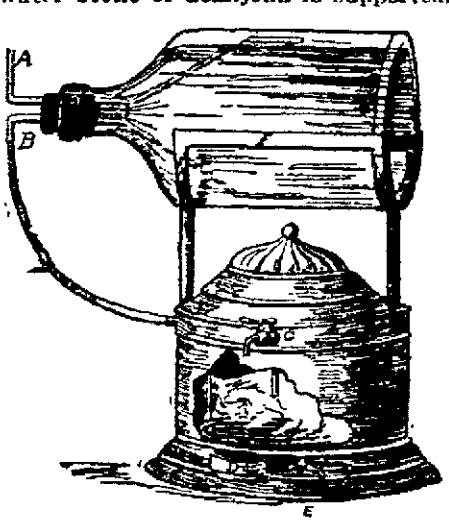
In case of failure of current is obtained by the fact that the magnets are energized by current obtained from the car motors and not from the current.

A New Gas.

Remarkable properties are claimed for a new gas called ethylol by its discoverer, Professor Rychnowski of Lemberg, who declares that it is a cure for gas poisoning. When condensed, the gas assumes the form of tiny greenish blue balls which are brittle like India rubber and emit rays under the influence of which the growth of plants and flowers is greatly accelerated and organic matter is prevented from decaying. Some tubercles on being exposed to the ethylol rays in a dark room immediately burst into flower.

HYGIENE

In these days of sanitary precautions there is an increasing demand for pure drinking water. Physicians have succeeded in teaching the general public the evils of the ordinary ice water cooler, and as a consequence a number of improved coolers have been put on the market. Among these, says the Scientific American, is one invented by Mr. Charles F. Conover of New York city. The construction permits of conveniently drawing off the liquid and cooling the same without bringing it into direct contact with the cooling medium.



SANITARY WATER COOLER.

The stopper of this bottle is provided with an air vent pipe (A) and a siphon pipe (B), the latter being connected by a flexible tube with the outer end of the coil resting on the bottom of the cooler. The inner end of this coil leads to a faucet (C), through which the water may be drawn off into a tumbler, supported on the drip pan (D).

Ice is placed on the coil to cool off the water circulating therein. The cooler is provided with a bottom pan, into which the drainage from the ice and from the drip pan flows. The faucet (C) connects with this pan and affords the means through which the waste water may be drained off. The flexible connection on tube (B) is preferably provided with a device by which it may be closed whenever it is disconnected from the siphon pipe at the time an empty bottle is being replaced by a filled one. As soon as proper connection with the coil has been made the siphon action begins, for the level of the liquid in the bottle is above the highest point of the siphon pipe.

This form of water cooler embodies many excellent advantages. Primarily, of course, the water is cooled without being contaminated by contact with the ice. Again, only a small amount of water is cooled at a time, so that when a fresh bottle has been connected up one does not need to wait until its entire contents have been cooled before obtaining a glassful of cold water. Mr. Conover's cooler will further be found economical in its consumption of ice.

AUTO MOBILE NOTES

A New York brewing company is operating an automobile for delivering its product which is said to have the greatest capacity of any similar machine yet constructed. Its motive power is an ingenious combination of gasoline and electricity, the gasoline engine alone carrying the burden of the load on level stretches and at the same time accumulating the electric current, which is available on hills or for any other unusual demands.

The truck is capable of carrying eighty-three half barrels of beer, representing a load of nine tons. In one instance a seven and a half ton load was hauled twelve miles, one-third of which distance was up a hill of about 15 per cent.

This truck carries a complete central station equipment. The gasoline engine drives a twelve horsepower dynamo, which in turn supplies current to two electric motors of eight horsepower each. The overload is taken care of by means of a storage battery of forty-four cells. The average speed of this vehicle is forty-five miles an hour with a full load.

MINERALS

New remarkable properties of aluminum are still being discovered. Its lightness, ductility and strength are well understood, but even these qualities are being constantly developed and enlarged.

Mixed with a small quantity of gold, a beautiful ruby tinted metal is produced that can be used for decorative art. It is said that a comparatively thin sheet of the metal will turn a bullet. Wire has been drawn from it as fine as and much heavier than a fine silk fiber. In alloys it produces a tone as fine as the most perfect Stradivarius.

The racing shells of it are constructed of sheets only one-thirtieth of an inch thick and are as strong as an inch board and less liable to break. It does not tarnish, and acids have no effect upon it. Race horses are shod with it. Wounds are sewed up with the wire.

An aluminum alloy is now used as a substitute for copper in the manufacture of nails and tacks. The white metal is much cheaper and in every way, as durable and desirable as copper.

STREET DIRT AS FUEL.

Taciturnous Invention of a Well Known Baltimore Chemist.

A new artificial fuel has been discovered by Dr. Jacob Mellinger, the well known Baltimore chemist, says the Baltimore Sun. The basis may be ordinary street dirt, and Charles A. Zapp, who has tried it at his tanning establishment, says the fuel does all that is claimed for it. In discussing his discovery Dr. Mellinger said recently:

"The basis may be matter of any kind, the use of which is a portable vehicle only, chemical compounds being virtually the heat producing factors. A chemical test shows that the fuel has 7 per cent of moisture, 82 per cent of organic and combustible matter and 11 per cent of inert matter or noncombustible residue."

"While it is true that the fuel contains 7 per cent of moisture and the best of hard coal hygroscopic water to the amount of 1/2 per cent, it should be understood that in the evaporation of the moisture in this fuel the action of the chemical compound on the moisture is such that it evaporates it without diminishing the heat, while on the other hand even the best hard coal absorbs from the heat just as much percentage as the contents of the percentage of the moisture in the coal."

"It is to be considered that in this fuel the quantity of ashes is not interfering in any way the capacity of the heating power, as the chemicals of themselves are the heat producers. In natural coal whatever residue there is to be deducted from its heating power, not overlooking such weight as ashes, cinders, slag and scot. In this new fuel the consumption is well high complete."

"The high temperature so necessary to attain any given degree of heat requires a draft or current in similar ratio to bring about combustion. Necessarily the loss through drafts is great, while with this new fuel such is not the case. Once combustion has taken place the heat and energy need not go so much waste up through flues and chimneys. Highly satisfactory experiments have been made with the new compound as an illuminant."

"The fuel gives off no smoke, is not affected by damp storage, and during its use the doors of furnaces and stoves may be closed or open, as desired. The residue of the fuel may be utilized almost endlessly in its repeated manufacture, which process is simple, and for that reason the cost of production would be very low."

"It is not injurious to health, and no asphyxiation can result from its use. It is nonexplosive and nonpoisonous, and it contains no fatty or resinous substance."

FLOUR MADE OF FISH.

Norwegians Have Discovered New Food of Great Value.

Fish flour is the name of a new variety of prepared food that the ingenious Norwegians are making and shipping abroad in large quantities. The center of the industry is Bergen, the old headquarters of the codfish and cod liver oil trade. The United States consul at that point in a recent letter to the state department says:

A great deal is done in Norway to improve and preserve the provisions produced in that country and to procure a market for them abroad. The fisheries represent one of Norway's chief industries, and quantities of fish are sold at very low rates, particularly during the summer. One way in which these are utilized is by means of an invention which quickly dries and pulverizes the flesh of fresh fish. The resulting product, called fish flour, is easy to transport from one place to another and has great nutritive value. A new and profitable branch of industry might be established in America by utilizing fish in this way.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

The story of the discovery and perfection of the industrial manufacture of artificial indigo is one of the most fascinating in the whole range of commercial chemistry, says a writer in the Washington Post. Though known in the laboratory since 1867, it was not until twenty years later that a commercial process was evolved.

In the early days the product was made from indol, a coal tar derivative, the supply of which was not sufficient to meet the world's demand for indigo. Later it was discovered by Professor Karl Heumann of Zurich that naphthalene, also a coal tar derivative, could be used to better advantage for the raw material, and fortunately the supply of this material is ample for the world's consumption of the famous dyestuff.

Notwithstanding the apparent success of the work the problem has really been a will-of-the-wisp for investors. The goal has always been in sight and apparently just beyond reach, and it has only been by the investment of millions of dollars in experimental investigations and equipment that artificial indigo is today commercially available.

It is asserted on good authority that the principal manufacturer of this product at Ludwigshafen, in Germany, has spent \$1,200,000 in developing his process, which of course is kept secret. The optimist asserts that it is only a question of time when the artificial product will be used to the exclusion of the natural product, the cultivation of which has been greatly curtailed during recent years.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

There should be at least ten times more sheep in this country than now, and there would be if the people who own the land were educated up to the understanding of sheep management as they should be. The sheep in this country has always had to take a back seat and shirkish more or less for a living. It is therefore no wonder that the saying becomes so common when a great mortality is exhibited anywhere, "Dying off like sheep." Yes, sheep have died, a lot of them, simply because of ignorance and lack of care on the part of the owner. Now, I am not one who claims to have been always successful in my management of sheep. I have had along with my success a lot of loss and a lot of bitter experience. If I differ from some others, it is because I have tried to profit by my experience. When I made a mistake and suffered loss of sheep in consequence, I have striven not to make the same mistake again, but to avoid doing it. There is a big point right there—thousands never profit by the mistakes they make. They never try to learn wherein they made the mistake; they keep right on repeating, copying blunders, calling them such.

It is a big mistake when a man buys a flock of sheep simply because they are sheep and he guesses because some one he knows is making money with them that he will get a flock and do likewise. It requires thought as to the adaptability of the farm to sheep. That should be first considered. That decided favorably, next comes in order the class of sheep that will best thrive on that farm. A large Oxford whose home was a luxurious pasture in England looks pleasing to the eye in a show pen, but he becomes a sorry sight to behold after being pastured a few weeks on a rocky hillside, where stones are more numerous than blades of grass.—C. D. Smead in National Stockman.

A Fine Shropshire Ram.
This fine imported yearling Shropshire ram is in the Dahlen flock, Millbrook, N. Y. The illustration is reproduced from Wool Markets and Sheep.



It is surprising how many people are still thinking that the mission of the sheep is to grow wool, says an exchange. Many are abandoning sheep, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer, just because wool is low, and going into cattle and hogs because beef and pork are high. The fact that mutton is also high and that a pound of mutton can be produced at less cost than a pound of beef and about as cheaply as a pound of pork, and that whatever wool is produced is additional gain, is lost sight of.

A Plea For Sheep Raising.
Sheep are easily managed and the most profitable animal the farmer can keep, says J. W. Manville in Wool Markets and Sheep.

Sheep are the most profitable because they yield two products to help pay their expenses, wool and mutton. There are few other farm animals which do as much to pay their way.

If something happens that a sheep cannot be marketed when desired, it can be carried over another winter or year without loss to its owner, for when spring comes the wool will pay all the expense that is chargeable to it. Sheep are very dainty about what they eat. They like plenty of good green feed, such as grass and the many kinds of weeds that grow on the farm, and are destructive to the crops. The sheep will leave the green, tender grass and eat the rough weeds that cluster about the fences. Few other animals will do this.

Sheep will go through the winter with less feed than other stock and come out in the spring in good condition. With all the hay they could eat I have known them to go through the winter without grain, but I have found it the best plan to give them some grain. It makes the ewes more vigorous and strong and better mothers. In feeding sheep it is best to have a shed for them to eat in and go in and out when they please. When it is raining, the sheep will always go to the shed, and in cold weather they will generally go to the shed. But the cold does not hurt them like the rain and snow do.

Increasing Use of Corn Fodder.

A census bulletin reports that in Indiana in 1899, 38,039 farms used 564,770 tons of cornstalks for fodder. Ohio came next, with 32,658 farms, using 663,149 tons. The other big corn producing states used far less and thus permitted a large portion of their corn crop to go to waste. Since 1899 the amount of corn fodder used has greatly increased, but there are no statistics of the amount at hand.

Treatment For Mange.

Mange is caused by a small parasite (maggot). Rub once a day with carbolic acid, half ounce; oil of tar, four ounces; sulphur, four ounces; cottonseed oil, one quart. Wash with tar soap after three or four days.

If You Wear a Watch In a Factory or Shop

You should have a J.A. Boss Stiffened Gold Case in order to protect the works and lessen the cost of repairs. The Boss Case is made of two layers of solid gold with a layer of stiffening metal between. It is better than a solid gold case because it is stronger and so close-fitting as to keep out gas, smoke, dust and dampness.

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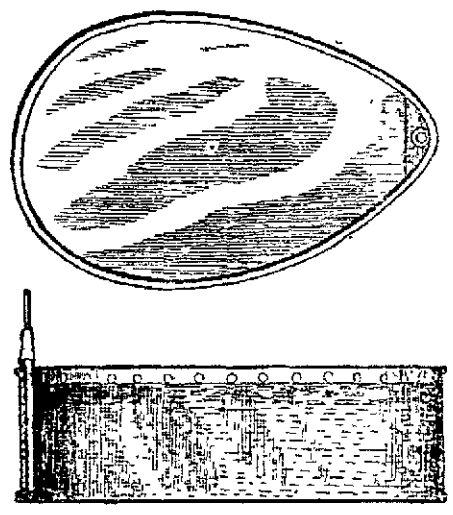
are recognized as the standard world over, and sold as such by all jewelers. The Boss is the only stiffened case in use long enough to prove by actual wear that they will outlast the 25-year guarantee. There is none "just as good." The Keystone trade mark here shown is stamped in each Boss case. Consult the jeweler. Write us for booklet. THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO., Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHY

H. B. Brockett, Jr., of Pittsburg writes as follows in Progressive American concerning a photographic device invented by him:

My invention relates to an improvement in tanks or trays for washing photographic and other prints. The device in use is usually set in an ordinary sink, the supply pipe being connected to the water supply by a hose and the water flowing away through the overflow openings into the ordinary waste discharge passage of the sink.

The operation of the device is as follows: The photographic or other prints being placed in the water in tank, the water is turned on at the supply pipe and, flowing through the narrow slit, creates a current in the tank, which keeps the water and the prints therein



DEVICE FOR WASHING PRINTS.

continually in circulation until the same are thoroughly washed. The function of the water discharge orifice in the pipe is to create a current to carry away any prints that may tend to collect in the neighborhood of the pipe, and that of the inclined pipe is to give a downward direction to the water coming therefrom, so as to drive the prints away from the upper surface of the water and down into the current flowing through the slit.

With this improved device the prints may be carelessly thrown into the tank, and by reason of the different currents created by the different discharge orifices from the pipe they are kept separated and continually in motion under the water and thoroughly washed.

PLOWING AS A LUXURY.

Dr. Gatling's Invention Will Please Agriculturists.

From plowing to automobilizing seems a far cry, yet those two extremes are combined in the latest invention of Dr. R. J. Gatling, originator of the famous rapid firing gun which bears his name. At the age of seventy Dr. Gatling has conceived the idea of replacing farm horses with gasoline and changing the adornment of farmers' hands from callouses to chamois' gloves. In other words, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic, plowing is to be revolutionized, as was modern warfare.

It has remained for Dr. Gatling to invent a motor plow, driven by a gasoline engine of sufficient power to propel the plows at any desired depth between two and twelve inches. The truck is built similar to those trucks used with traction engines, except that the steam boiler is replaced by the gasoline engine. It is connected with the traction gearing by a series of wheels. To this truck is attached a set of disk plows.

With this machine it is estimated that one man can plow from thirty to thirty-five acres in a day. To plow this number of acres in one day with the ordinary plow would require fifteen men and thirty horses. All that is needed to operate the Gatling plow is for the farmer to sit upon the cushioned seat of the truck and work the controller, which is not unlike those attached to automobiles. If he happens to be indisposed, his wife can take his place.

It is generally estimated that the cost of plowing under ordinary conditions is \$1.50 per acre, and then the further preparation of the ground by harrowing and rolling it costs another 50 cents per acre. By the process of plowing with the Gatling machine the ground becomes thoroughly pulverized, and the rolling is not required. Dr. Gatling is having his plow made in St. Louis and is going to form a St. Louis company to carry on its manufacture and distribution when it is ready for the market. As yet his plans in this latter respect have not assumed definite shape. The sample plow is now nearing completion and will soon be ready for inspection.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 9th.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF

MILDRED HOLLAND

Under Supervision of Edward C. White.

IN HER SUCCESSFUL ROMANTIC DRAMA,

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

WRITTEN BY THEODORE KREMKE.

A Magnificent Scenic Production Presented On An Elaborate Scale.

PORTRAYED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY

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THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1902.
CONSISTENT IN INCONSISTENCE.

The principal argument on the democratic side in the campaign of 1896 was that money was too dear. The producer had to give up too much for each dollar taken in by him, was the cry of Mr. Bryan and his followers. What the country needed was more money, any kind of money, so that the supply would become so plentiful that people would be willing to give up a great deal of it for the things which they needed. It was a shame that so large a quantity of any commodity had to be given in exchange for a dollar. The democratic party insisted that the country's greatest need was a cheaper dollar, and Mr. Bryan proposed that a flood of fifty-cent silver dollars be precipitated upon the people.

The people refused to heed the argument of the democratic party in 1896, and again in 1900. They would have no half-price dollars. But the supply of money increased steadily, and the dollars that have been added to the nation's wealth are all of the good, old-fashioned 100-cent variety. Still, because of the increase in the supply, money is cheaper. The producer no longer gives as much in exchange for each dollar received by him as he gave in 1896. And now the democratic party is howling that money is too cheap!

Part of the democratic campaign books is devoted to an exhibit of the advance in the prices of commodities, from 1897 to 1902, and the people are asked to condemn and turn against the republican party because it has brought about this condition. "See how the cost of living has increased!" is the cry of democratic newspapers. In short, in 1896, when money was dear, the democratic party wanted it cheap; now that it is cheap, that party wants it made dear.

Thus there is placed in evidence again the one policy in adherence to which the democratic party is consistent in inconsistency—to declare that what is, is wrong.

AMERICAN FIRE FIGHTERS BEST IN WORLD.

Wherever the American goes in Europe it is with a feeling of satisfaction that he finds, in the more important cities, the adaptation of our ideas for fighting fire. Our steam fire engines, our brass poles that bring men down from the upper stories of their station houses, or hinged ladders that snap around the horses' necks at a touch, are everywhere. At every important international exhibition of recent years, beginning even with that of Paris in 1867, American fire engines and ladder trucks have taken prizes. At the Paris Exposition of two years ago an American fire team from Kansas City, fourteen men, under Chief George C. Hale, carried off all the most important honors at the International Fire Congress, at which were represented America, France, Portugal, Holland, Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Germany, Turkey, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, New Zealand, India, Austria, Mexico and Peru. Nearly 8,000 Bremen took part in the competitions. The first contest was made with steam fire engines on the banks of the Seine. About 100 engines competed. The test was made from cold water in the boiler. The average time for foreign engines in getting a stream from the hose was from eight to twelve minutes. Their streams reached about half way across the river in five minutes and thirty seconds. The American engine threw a stream that wet people on the opposite bank, a distance of 310 feet. The size of the stream was nearly double that thrown by the others. On Philip J. Hubert, Jr., in Scribner's Magazine.

TARIFF REVISION.

The sensible rule for tariff revision, something demanded now by most democrats and some republicans, is found in the following portion of the platform adopted by the republican state convention of Massachusetts, formulated, it is understood, by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Changes which the world's progress

and the interests of the American people may suggest should and will be made by the republican party wherever they are of sufficient importance to justify the check to business which inevitably attends any revision of the tariff.

Read this and ask whether at this season of high-pressure activity in the making of American goods, it is best to undertake a revision of the tariff. The republican party says No, and the country will shout "Amen!"—New York Sun.

GRIFFITH FOR NEW YORK.

Little Pitcher Will Manage American League Team There.

A special from Chicago says that Clark Griffith, manager of the White Stockings in 1902, will leave Chicago and will go to New York next year to take charge of the new club which the Johnson forces will place in Gotham. His successor here will be George Davis, Comiskey's short stop, who before he came to Chicago was the manager of the New York team of the National League.

There is no longer any doubt about the intention of the American league to place a team in New York. And this team, the leaders realize, must be one of the strongest in the organization to compete successfully against the one which John McGraw is forming.

When the question of grounds for a baseball park in New York was settled President Johnson turned his attention to the subject of a manager for the team. To him there appeared nobody in the business who was better able to go to the head of a great club such as New York must have than Griffith. George Davis, too, had received an offer from New York which was better in no small way than he was receiving in Chicago. He had a contract with Comiskey, however, covering two years. He is bound to the local magnate for another year.

A story was circulated telling of Davis' intention of jumping to New York and leaving Comiskey in the lurch. When this reached the ears of the player he denied that he would jump, although he admits that he had received flattering offers from that club.

"I shall not jump," he said, "although I admit that I like New York very well. I have been offered nearly twice as much salary to go there next year."

Griffith has already planned for the work which is ahead of him, and it is probable that he will spend the greater part of the winter in New York.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Oct. 9.—The ladies of the Methodist society met Wednesday afternoon to make arrangements for the sacrifice social which will occur next week.

Quite a number from here attended the K. of P. fair at Kittery Wednesday evening.

Mrs. McKay was in Portsmouth Wednesday.

Miss Minnie Rogers and Miss Lizzie May Remick enjoyed a trip to Sea Point Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Moulton of Portsmouth was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Caroline Wheeler of Portland, Me., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Alice Hillhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Nowell, have returned to their home in Cambridge.

Miss Martha Leavitt of Portsmouth was in town Wednesday.

Miss Marlett B. Frye leaves today for a visit to Cliffondale, Chelsea and Boston.

The next regular meeting of the grange will be held at the Congregational vestry, Monday, Oct. 13.

James Coleman gave a supper to the members of the Dramatic club and a few invited friends on Monday evening.

The Christian Endeavor society connected with the Congregational church has recently purchased a piano for use in their meetings. The membership is quite large and the meetings are interesting and well attended. The officers of the society are:

President, Mrs. Lillian Fernald.
Vice president, A. D. Rowe.
Secretary and treasurer, Emma A. Frye.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Jackson.

Organist, Miss Myrtle Ham.

Lookout committee—Mrs. Nellie Plaisted, Miss Marletta Frye, Mrs. Annie Holgate.

Prayer meeting committee—A. D. Rowe, Mrs. Martha Coleman, Miss Lizzie Brooks.

Social committee—Wallace Dixon, Miss Florence Hammond, Howard Libbey.

Missionary committee—Miss Frances Hammond, Miss Myrtle Ham, Charles Hancom.

Temperance committee—William Fernald, Miss Mable Rowe, Miss Mable Cook.

Calling committee—Mrs. Jennie Jackson, Mrs. Maria Adlington, Miss Edna Staples.

FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

Village Of Koss Being Wiped Out By Flames.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Tribune has a report from Menominee that the village of Koss, twenty-five miles north of Menominee, is burning, surrounding forest fires being the cause.

The air of Wednesday evening was decidedly frosty.

Worms?
Many children are troubled with worms. True's Worm Elixir will expel worms from the system, and prevent a return. It is a safe and reliable remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by Dr. J. C. H. & Co., Ashburn, N.C.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Many a poor family could probably be made happy just at this season of the year by the large amount of waste wood which is lying about the navy yard. I understand there are heaps of it which might be turned to good use in this trying period of fuel scarcity.

There is a great rush for oil stoves just now. So great is the demand that manufacturers can't keep up with the orders. Any kind of an oil stove is acceptable, whether it is up to date or the kind used at the time oil stoves were first invented; and in a majority of cases those who are buying them are paying thirty per cent. more to the manufacturer than they paid last year, when there was no coal strike. The demand for oil stoves usually comes between January and June, for the summer time. Very few people use the oil stove for cooking purposes in the winter. And now, when there comes a big demand for them, the manufacturers cannot get the castings, because the foundries are shutting down for want of coke.

Any one who suffers from tired eyes may be glad to try a remedy accidentally discovered by a foreign author, which consists of a simple method of restoring the vision to freshness. Turning from an unfinished manuscript one night with weary eyes, his glance fell upon some scraps of colored silk that his wife had been sewing for patchwork. These gay colors had a peculiar attraction for his wearied optics. On resuming his work after gazing at them for several minutes, he found his eyes quite fresh. After several experiments he surrounded his ink stand with brilliantly striped material that his eyes must rest on every time he dips his pen into the ink. This brings instant relief.

Here is the manner in which one housewife has to a certain degree overcome the pressing question of fuel:

She took four common bricks and placed them in a pile. Over the bricks she poured a gallon of kerosene oil and let them stand until the bricks had absorbed all of the oil they would take up. Then she took out two of the bricks and placed them in the kitchen range and set fire to them. They burned fully two hours, and the fire that they made was one by which it was possible to do any kind of cooking or other work requiring considerable heat. The lady says in this way it will be possible in her home to get along with the cooking, washing and ironing without resort to gas. There was no unpleasant odor or any trouble whatever, for the oil just blazed away like a stove full of good wood.

Many Portsmouth theatre patrons will remember Edward Heron of the Andrew Mack company. Mr. Heron plays the part of "Buster," the cockney servant to Tom Moore, his work in that part being a feature of the performance. Mr. Heron formerly played the part of "Hi Holler" with one of the early Way Down East companies, and will be remembered in that part by local theatre-goers.

The Warwick club is already laying plans for the social season that is close at hand. According to the club's yearly custom, it will conduct ladies' nights during the coming winter and its handsomely appointed quarters will also be given up to the enjoyment of the sterner sex alone, on various occasions. At a meeting of the club on Tuesday evening, a number of names were added to the membership roster.

A guard of special policemen surrounded the Jones tomb night and day, to prevent thefts of the floral offerings. Every trolley brings visitors to Harmony Grove, to see the display.

Ceres, Pomona, the "Great God Pan" and Cupid have proprietary interests in the "opal month" of October and combine to make its iridescent days the most entrancing of the whole round year. The wine of life is warm with sunshine and spiced with joyful hopes.

Whether it be the farmer gathering in the rich fruitage of the year, the school children gathering sheaves of knowledge, the great multitude of singers who troop "up and down the pleasant streets of the dear old town" or the bride and groom who plight their troth "for better or for worse till death do us part" or just plain every day people who fill the major spaces of earth, it is good to be alive on such days as these.

In those days, it costs more to run the furnace than it used to cost to run a battleship.

The majority of the Italians employed hereabouts are probably more intelligent than those who have visited our city in times past. Anyhow, the amount of mail received by them and perused with eagerness affords ample testimony that in their own land they have had some of the advantages of an education. The latest step taken by them indicative of a spirit of progress is the establishment of a school by one of their number, who is to teach them the English tongue.

The members of the Sagamore Engine company are making extensive preparations for their second annual dancing assembly. It will be held at Pelree hall on Oct. 31st. The first ball of the company was a great success and they intend to duplicate it this time.

I hear there is a likelihood that "Bill" Littlefield, the veteran engineer of the Concord division of the Boston and Maine railroad, may again become a citizen of Portsmouth. His run will be affected so by the change in train crews whereby two are to do the work of three, that it will probably be better for him to live here than in Manchester, where he has made his residence for a number of years. Mr. Littlefield was once an alderman in

this city. Everybody would be glad to have him come back to Portsmouth.

The first snow of the season on Mount Washington fell Tuesday night. The fall was quite a heavy one and extends about a third of the way down the mountain. This record is one week earlier than last year, when the first snow fell on Oct. 17.

Once more this week the Hebrews throughout the world will attend the holiday services at the temples of the reformed and the synagogues of the orthodox, for, with the setting of the sun Friday evening, Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, will be ushered in. This holiday is the most strictly observed and most exacting of all the great and important holidays in Jewish religious observances.

Yom Kippur ends the ten penitential days. It is a day of most solemn and impressive observances. It is observed by abstinence from food and drink for the entire twenty-four hours beginning with the first twinkling of the stars on Friday evening until the same hour Saturday. During this time many of the most devout orthodox Jews do not leave the synagogue, but devote the entire time to earnest prayer and fasting.

Concerning Miss Mildred Holland in The Power Behind the Throne, the Biddleford Journal of Wednesday said: "The company is one of great strength throughout, and succeeds in giving the play an admirable presentation. Miss Holland, in the leading part, played with unusual discrimination a role that might easily have been overacted. She is physically fitted for the part, her natural sweetness of face and gentleness of bearing all contributing to make her literally live the life of the girl who aspired to a great love, but not the title of baroness."

The crew of the U. S. S. Detroit were paid off Wednesday and no fewer than ninety of them had shore leave in the evening. Although these blue-jackets were very much in evidence around town from seven o'clock until a late hour, they gave little cause for complaint as to their behavior. They all had a jolly good time, but behaved themselves.

The Detroit must be an uncommon ship to cruise on or her itinerary must take her into kindly climes. During the last three years, only one man has died in all her crew, and she carries about five hundred men.

I hear that our old acquaintance "Bob" Hodgkins is now down in Texas. A Portsmouth man came across him in Buffalo a short time ago and he said he was heading for Galveston then.

THE BAERS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Some Good Hot Shot Fired at 'Em By a New Hampshire Editor.

Says the Nashua Press: While worrying about empty coal bins, shivering over the omens of the future and cursing the big Baer, who laughs at the suffering of humanity, it should not be overlooked that there are not a few little Baers who may come in for a few plain words that are not set to "De Deum mic."

The little Baers, like the big Baers do not hesitate to take advantage of man's necessities. The great bulk of the coal which they are peddling at anywhere from \$15 to \$37.50 a ton was purchased by them at the normal price of from \$4 to \$5 a ton and the retail price is \$8 to \$7 a ton. The disposition and Christianity manifested by these dealers, in all parts of the country, is the same as that exhibited by the president of the barons. They take advantage of the people and make fortunes out of their miseries.

The little Baers, however, as the Press understands the situation, have excuses. They are in a union and the big Baer runs it to suit his own sweet will and the interests of his customers. When he has fixed the market so that the people are helpless, he issues an order, which reads between the lines, "You may now rob the public. The price of anthracite coal is \$15 to \$37.50 a ton and the man or company caught selling for a less sum will not be allowed to do business hereafter." This one man power, when exercised by heathen, is something fearful to contemplate.

Then come the honest, innocent farmers—the men in whose interest as against the welfare of mechanics and men in other occupations congress passed the oleomargarine bill—with piles of cord wood. The cost to them according to the price on the stump six months ago, with cutting added, was \$3.50 to \$4.50 a cord; to the consumers \$5 and \$6, according to quality. Immediately the people were in distress, they became little Baers on their own volition and up went the price, while honor—for they had taken orders from their old customers which they are not filling—was over the tail boards of the carts at the same time.

Baer is a hard, conscientious, grinding man, who serves the devil. He is condemned by the few saints who still inhabit the earth. There are others. They are not all presidents of coal companies or dealers in coal and wood. Some of them have managed banks into bankruptcy; others have charged the people for the necessities of life and divided their ill gotten gains into stock on which they now compel their victims to pay a dividend. Some of them have padded railroad stock and inasmuch as holders of this "water" must have a dividend the public is compelled to pay more than it ought to pay for transportation; others have—but why multiply cases? Enough has been said to make it clear that the big Baer, who is being roughly lotted, is not the only sinner in sight. There are lots of little Baers. The millennium has not dawned.

CASES FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

Session Will Begin in This City On October 21.

Exeter, N. H., Oct. 8.—At the special session of the superior court held at Portsmouth last Saturday, a trial list of forty-five cases was prepared for the October term, to convene at Portsmouth October 21. Trials will begin at 10 a. m., October 22, and the case first in the list is Donald Deal vs. Gale Bros. an Exeter action, based on an accident at the shoe factory.

The fourth trial will be state vs. John F. McKay of Derry, indicted at the April term for alleged embezzlement. Five cases against the Boston and Maine are marked for trial, and one against the Rockingham Electric Light and Power company of Portsmouth. Hendry vs. North Hampton is a case of much local interest, based on an accident caused by an alleged defective highway. It promises to be an important term.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Oct. 9. Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Andrews were visitors in Alfred on Wednesday. Mr. Andrews attended the court session there.

Mrs. E. A. Duncan, who has been very ill with bronchitis, is once more able to be out.

Mrs. Amos Rundlett was a visitor in Dover on Tuesday.

Fred Abrams, who has been passing a two weeks' vacation in Kittery, has returned to Boston.

Mrs. F. A. Noyes, with her two children, has gone to Spencer, Mass., to visit her husband, who is employed there. Mrs. Hattie Wentworth accompanies her.

The annual Knights of Pythias fair opened Wednesday evening and the crowd in attendance was one of the largest on record. The knights had provided many varieties of entertainment for their guests and everybody passed a most enjoyable evening. The fair this year promises to be the most successful ever held.

Mrs. Thomas L. Cleaves and child of Old Orchard are visiting Capt. James Sylvester.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, Me., Oct. 9.

John M. Tobey of Manchester is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Tobey.

Thurston D. Patch and Miss Grace L. Fernald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fernald, both of Kittery Point, were united in marriage at noon on Wednesday, at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding was a very simple one, only relatives and a few intimate friends receiving invitations. Both the young people are very popular here, and everyone is extending to them the heartiest of congratulations.

It is very quiet in Kittery Point at the present time. The summer season is over and our people have not as yet taken up their winter activities.

Many people from here are interested in the Knights of Pythias fair now being held at Kittery, and a large delegation from Kittery Point was present at the opening of the fair on Wednesday evening.

There is a large amount of shipping in the lower harbor at the present time.

KEITH'S THEATRE.

Miss Milly Capell, the noted European equestrienne, will continue the special feature of the Keith's show or the week of October 13, in addition to another great vaudeville program, including the following noted entertainers: Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne, in their latest comedy sketch, "Bill Binffs, Baby" the Miles Stavrodale quintet, another imported act, in "Songs Without Singers" the Marinelles, phenomenal acrobats and equilibrists; Lester and Ayer, German dialect comedians; Bob and George Quigley, in an original talking act, "A Congressman at Large," J. Evans Lloyd and Lillian Walton, in a charming vocal sketch, "Twixt Love and Duty," Morris Alburts, the noted club juggler, and Jessie Millar, talented cornet soloist, in a novel combination act, and Elizabeth Murray, story teller and coon song vocalist.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Oct. 9.—Schooner Rebecca G. Whidden, Capt. Barber, New York or New Castle, with cement; schooner W. D. Morgan, Capt. Strout, Roulton for Portsmouth, with cement; schooner Glenellen, Capt. Mitchell, Machias for New York, with lumber; schooner Agnes E. Hanson, Capt. Tullock, New York for Portsmouth, with coal; schooner Seth M. Todd, Capt. Carter, South Amboy, for Kittery with coal; schooner, Frances Shubert, Capt. Starkey, South Amboy for Dover, with coal; schooner E. C. Allen, Capt. Blake, Norfolk for Portsmouth with coal.

TONIGHT, MILDRED HOLLAND.

Mildred Holland makes her farewell appearance in her great success, The Power Behind the Throne, at Music Hall tonight. In the role of Arla, the daughter of a humble German musician, a period when princes were mighty potentates and held the lives of their subjects in the hollow of their hand, Miss Holland is provided with a character which enables her to display with impressive effect those versatile qualities as a comedienne and emotional actress that have gained distinction for her. The supporting company, from the leading man to the least important of the auxiliaries, of whom there are many, is conspicuous for its excellence. In its scenic phase the production is most elaborate, historically correct and beautiful, and the succession of artistic stage pictures adds to the enjoyment of the spectators.

A GREAT BATTLE.

The One Known in History as the "Victory of Victories."

The battle which is known in history as the "Victory of Victories" took place at Nehavend, in Eclatana, and was fought between the new Moslem power in 637 and the empire of Persia, then one of the most powerful of the eastern monarchies. It was one of the most absolutely decisive battles in the history of war, and it was all the more amazing by reason of the fact that it was won by a people which twenty years before had been unknown barbarians, lost in the deserts of Arabia.

Arabian historians place the Persian loss in a single day at 100,000 men killed. This may be and probably is an exaggeration, but the fact remains that the Persian dynasty came to an end when the battle was over and that Zoroastrianism, which had been the religion of Persia for over a thousand years, was at once supplanted by Islam. Its modern representatives, as is well known, are now the Parsees of India.

The victory was so absolutely decisive that it extended the Arabian dominions over the whole of the region lying between the Caspian sea and the Indian ocean. With the exception perhaps of the battle of Tours, no single fight ever made such a difference in the after history of the world.

Meadles and Ammonia.

A Detroit woman who labors among the poor children of the city was telling her experiences.

"One day there was a death in the neighborhood; a little girl died, and the children were visibly impressed. They told me about it in unison.

"It was better for her, wasn't it, missus?" one little girl said philosophically.

"What was the trouble?" I asked.

"Oh," another spoke up, "she had meadles and ammonia on the lungs and a lot of things."

"I was of course deeply impressed by the 'lots of things,' but more so by the 'ammonia on the lungs.'"—Detroit Free Press.

JONES TRUSTEES MEET.

The trustees of the Frank Jones estate—Calvin Page, Justin V. Hanscom and Parker W. Whitmore—held their first meeting this morning.

Judge Tagge was chosen chairman. Various business matters pertaining to the estate were discussed in a general way.

The Only Dyspepsia Cure

Not a Patent Medicine
Not a Medicine that will Cure all Diseases.

The greatest medical discovery for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn. We have testimonials from thousands. No matter where you buy our medicine, if you do not receive a COMPLETE CURE your money will be refunded.

25 Cents At Druggists.

THE E. C. ANDREWS CO., Proprietors,
LOWELL, MASS.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth, hereby gives notice that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: October 3d, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 27th and 28th at the following hours: from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7.30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the biennial election to be held November 4th, 1902.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, November 4th, 1902, from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty, to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

LORENZO T. BURNHAM,
Chairman.
HERBERT B. DOW, Clerk.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have been recommended by the most eminent physicians for many little ailments that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general tonic up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

F. A. ROBBINS, UPHOLSTERER

38 MARKET ST.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Pres. John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres. James Lyons;
Sec. Sec. Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres. Gordon Probie;
Sec. E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 621.
Pres. William B. Randall;
Vice Pres. Harrison O. Holt;
Sec. Sec. Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas. Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Pelree hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.
Pres. William T. Lyons;
Sec. Sec. Donald A. Randall.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres. Stanton Truman;
Sec. John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 804.
Pres. John Harrington;
Sec. William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
Pres. Frank Bray;
Sec. Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 88 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
Pres. William Harrison;
Sec. Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
Pres. John Gorman;
Sec. James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.
Pres. John Long;
Sec. Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
Pres. John T. Mallon;
Sec. James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres. Frank Dennett;
Sec. Sec. John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres. Jere Conbig;
Sec. Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.
Pres. Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelree hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres. Albert Adams;
Sec. Sec. Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec. John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 88 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec. James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION NO. 14.
Pres. James H. Corran;
Fin. Sec. W. S. Wright;
Treas. Edwin Am

